

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

Solidification and Growth. B.V. Plotnikov and N.A. Ushakovskii. *Zhurn. Tekhnicheskoye Nauch.*, No. 4-8, 6-9.
— A review of developments in the Soviet Union during the last 10 years. B.Z. Kamich

ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYNOBISH

FROM BOWERY

RELATES ONE ONLY ISL

FLORINSKII, F. S.

"Reactions of metallo-organic compounds with phenols".

Koton, M. M. Moskvina, E. P. and Florinskii, F. S. (p. 1675)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1949, Vol. 19, NO. 9

Leningrad Physico-Tech. Inst., Dept. Physico-Math Sci., AS.

FLORINSKY, F. S.

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(3)

Reactions of organometallic compounds with thioalcohols. M. M. Kolon, E. P. Moskvina, and F. S. Florinsky (J. gen. Chem. USSR, 1950, 20, 2093—2095 [U.S. transl., 2167—2169]).—The Ph deriv. of Bi, Hg, Pb, and Sn (order of decreasing reactivity) react under the specified conditions with PhSH (0.3 g.) or *p*-C₆H₄Me·SH (0.3 g.) giving C₆H₆ and the following products: from Ph₃Hg (0.4 g.) (3 hr., 130°), Hg (10—26.6%), (PhS)₂, m.p. 59—60°, and (PhS)₂Hg (0.19 g.), m.p. 150—151°, or (*p*-C₆H₄Me·S)₂Hg (0.2 g.), m.p. 158—160°; from Ph₃Bi (6.3 g.) (1—3 hr., 75—130°), (PhS)₂Bi (0.22 g.), m.p. >250°, or *p*-C₆H₄Me·S·BiO (0.22 g.), r.p. 252—260° (decomp.); from Ph₃Pb (0.3 g.) (3—8 hr., 130—150°), (PhS)₂ (0.12 g.) and (PhS)₂Pb (0.21 g.), m.p. 195—196°, or (*p*-C₆H₄Me·S)₂Pb (0.25 g.), m.p. 202—203°; from Ph₃Sn (0.5 g.) (6 hr., 110°), partially-hydrolysed (PhS)₂Sn, m.p. 72—79°, or (*p*-C₆H₄Me·S)₂Sn(OH)₂ (0.21 g.), m.p. 92—99°. J. D. Bu'Lock.

Leningrad Physico-Tech. Inst., Dept. Physico-Math. Sci., AS.

Esters of methacrylic acid. M. M. Koton and P. S. Flukin (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 21, 1841-3 (1951). — The prepn. of following esters of methacrylic acid is reported; the lower esters are prepd. by direct esterification of the free acid, while those higher than Bu are prepd. by transesterification of Me methacrylate (alc. radical, b.p., and d_4^{20} given): *Et*, b. 19-22°, 0.9116; *Pr*, b. 33-6°, 0.8935; *iso-Pr*, b. 26-8°, 0.8899; *Bu*, b. 39-40°, 0.8949; *iso-Bu*, b. 36-7°, 0.8920; *sec-Bu*, b. 35-6°, 0.8944; *Am*, b. 64-7°, 0.8981; *iso-Am*, b. 49-51°, 0.8975; *sec-Am*, b. 42-5°, 0.8912; *C₆H₁₃*, b. 63-7°, 0.8949; *sec-C₆H₁₃*, b. 60-8°, 0.8733; *C₁₀H₂₁*, b. 81-3°, 0.8943; *C₁₂H₂₅*, b. 84-6°, 0.8749; *C₁₄H₂₉*, b. 117-19°, 0.8770; *C₁₆H₃₃*, b. 192-5°, 0.8741; *cyclohexyl*, b. 98-70°, 0.9071; *C₁₀H₁₇*, b. 102-5°, 0.8932; *diethylene glycol*, b. 91-6°, 1.0490; *PhCH₂*, b. 95-8°, 1.0832. Polymers obtained with esters up to Bu, with 0.5% H_2SO_4 catalyst 48 hrs. at 75° and 24 hrs. at 100°, were glassy solids, sol. in Me_2CO and C_6H_6 . Polymers of esters with C_{10} alcs. were elastic solids, sol. as above; the ester of the

C_{16} alc. was only partly sol. in org. solvents. Higher alc. esters gave liquid polymers (the C_{10} and C_{12} esters apparently failed to polymerize at all). The cyclohexyl ester gave an unmod. glassy polymer, as did the glycol ester. All the esters up to C_7 copolymerize in emulsion with $\text{PhCH}:\text{CH}_2$, as well as in bulk. G. M. Kosolapoff

FLORINSKII, F. S.

"Synthesis of styrenes having halogen substituents in the ring. I." Koton, M. M., Moskvina, E. P., and Florinskii, F. S. (p. 1843)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1951, Vol 21, No 10.

FLORINSKIY, F. S.

K. M. Koton, Ye. P. Mousskvina and F. S. Florinskiy

"Polymerisation of Ring-Substituted Styrene Derivatives." Journal of General Chemistry, 21, (83), 1847-1852, October 1951, Leningrad.

ABSTRACT AVAILABLE

D-50054

FLORINSKIY, F. S.

USSR/Chemistry-Styrene Derivatives; Plastics

Mar 52

"Synthesis and Study of the Polymerization Capacity of Styrene Derivatives Substituted With Halogen in the Nucleus-Synthesis Dichloro-Substituted Styrenes," M. M. Koton, I. N. Samsonova, F. S. Florinskiy, Leningrad Phys-Tech Inst, Acad Sci USSR

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXII, No 3, pp 489-491

Developed a general method for producing 2, 5-dichlorostyrene, and 3, 4-dichlorostyrene. The process starts with p-, m-, or 3-dichlorobenzene, resp, which is treated with anhydrous aluminum chloride and acetyl chloride, to yield dichloroacetophenone. This is treated with isopropyl alc and aluminum alcoholate to yield dichlorophenylmethyl carbinol. The latter, when dehydrated over Al_2O_3 at reduced pressure and elevated temp, gives the final product.

PA 209T47

FLORINSKII, F. S.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Chem ④
The synthesis and the polymerizability of nuclearly halo-
genated styrene derivatives. Synthesis of dichloro-substi-
tuted (nuclearly) styrenes. M. M. Koton, I. N. Samsonova,
and F. S. Florinskii (Leningrad Inst. Tech. Phys.). J. Gen.
Chem. U.S.S.R. 22, 551-2 (1952) (Engl. translation).—See
C.A. 47, 2717g. H. L. H. NY

USSR/Chemistry - Chlorostyrenes

FLORINSKIY, F.S.

May 22

"Polymerization of Styrene Derivatives With Halogen Substituents in the Nucleus.
II, Polymerization of Dichlorostyrenes," M. K. Koton, Ye. P. Moskvina, F. S.
Florinskiy, Leningrad Physicotech Inst, Acad Sci USSR

Zhur' Obshek Khim, Vol 22, No 5, pp 739-792

The process of polymerization of 2,5-, 2,4-, and 3,4-dichlorostyrene at 75, 100, and 125° without catalyst was investigated. Introduction of 2 Cl atoms into the benzene ring of styrene considerably increases the rate of polymerization. The highest rate of polymerization was observed with 2,5-dichlorostyrene, the lowest with 3,4-dichlorostyrene. Introduction of Cl atoms into the benzene ring lowers the energy of activation of the polymerization process.

253T16

FLORINSKIY, A.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

The polymerization of derivatives of styrene halosubstituted in the ring. — A. M. Koton, E. P. Moskvina, and E. S. Florinskiy (Leningrad Inst. Tech. Phys.). *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22, 851-3 (1952) (Engl. translation). — See C.A. 47, 3253c. H. L. H.

7-14-54

FLORINSKIY, F. S.

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Synthesis and polymerization of nuclearely substituted dibromostyrenes. F. S. Florinskiy (Inst. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Leningrad), Zhuravskiy, 20, 666-9 (1953).
 $p\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Br}_2$ with AlCl_3 in the presence of AlCl_3 gave 2,5- $\text{Br}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Me}$, b. 120-4°, m. 39-41°, which with $\text{Al}(\text{OCH}_3)_3$ yielded the corresponding 2,5- $\text{Br}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{Me}$, b. 135-40°, dehydrated over KHSO_4 or better over Al_2O_3 to 50.5% 2,5-dibromostyrene, b. 101-2°, d_4^{20} 1.7742, n_D^{20} 1.6225; this polymerizes with or without catalyst at a rapid rate at 75-100°, either en masse or in emulsion; the polymer is sol. in halogenated solvents and MePh, not in alic.; the monomer forms copolymers with styrene. Similarly, $o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Br}_2$ gave 3,4- $\text{Br}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Me}$, b. 121-3°, m. 31-2°, the o -isomer, b. 128-30°, yielded over Al_2O_3 41% 3,4-dibromostyrene, b. 101-3°, d_4^{20} 1.6251; its polymer is yellowish, sol. in halogenated hydrocarbons, sparingly sol. in MePh, insol. in alic. This isomer polymerizes less rapidly than the 2,5-isomer and both polymerize less rapidly than the di-Cl analogs. The activation energy of polymerization is 18,300 cal/mole for the 2,5-isomer and the polymer of this has twice the mol. wt. of its isomeric analog. G. M. J.

FLORINSKI, F. S.

chem
NY 62
✓ Synthesis of isobutyric acid azodinitrile, labeled with radioactive carbon. M. M. Kotov, T. M. Kiseleva, and F. S. Florinski. Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk 1953, 622-3; Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Chem. Sci. 1955, 655-6 (Engl. translation). $-C^{14}O_2$ from $CaC^{14}O_2$ and $HClO_4$ was treated at -80° with 0.8N MeMgI, yielding, after treatment with 10% HCl and distn. of the product from Ag_2SO_4 , 78.8% $MeC^{14}O_2H$, isolated as

the Na salt, which was pyrolyzed at 600° to give 100% $MeC^{14}O$. This (10.85 g.) and 12.15 g. KCN in 15 ml. H_2O was added to 12.15 g. $N_2H_4 \cdot H_2SO_4$ in 50 ml. H_2O , yielding 15 g. $(NCC^{14}Me_2NH)_2$, which was filtered off after 12 hrs. This (15 g.) in 60 ml. EtOH was treated with slight heating with 15 ml. concd. HCl and 30 ml. H_2O , and the mixt. chilled and treated with 4 g. Br in 415 ml. H_2O , yielding a ppt. of 8.6 g. $(:NC^{14}Me_2CN)_2$, decamp. $100-3^\circ$ (from EtOH or BzO), specific activity 30μ c/g. G. M. R.

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Inst. Higher Molecular Compounds, A.S. USSR

FLORINSKIY, F. S.

✓ Synthesis and polymerization of nitrogen-containing substituted styrenes. M. M. Kotov, Yu. V. Milin, and F. S. Florinskiy (Inst. High Molecular Compd., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 1469-73 (1955).

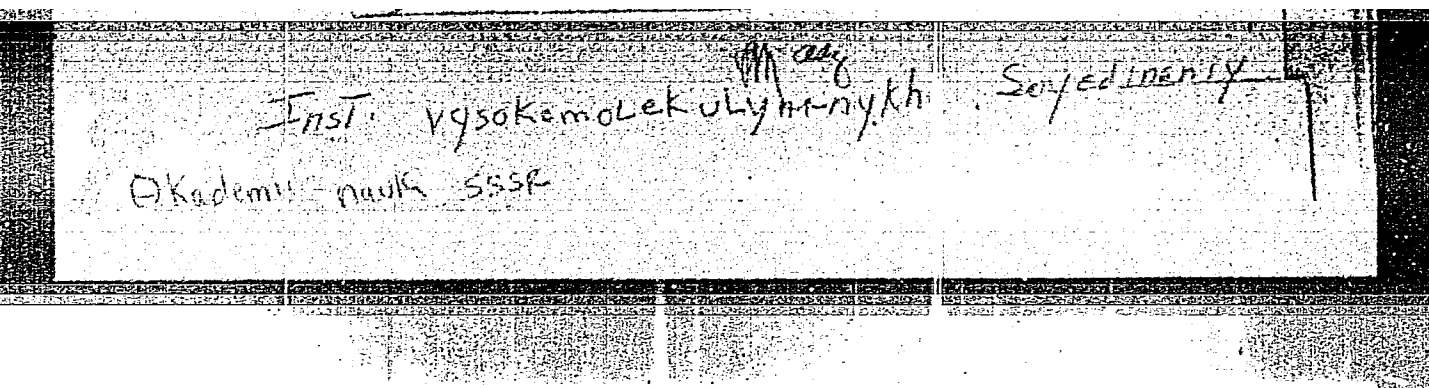
—Polymerization of $\text{PhCH}=\text{CH}_2$ is greatly accelerated by a $p\text{-CN}$ or NO_2 group, while $p\text{-NMe}_2$ or NH_2 groups retard polymerization; the kinetic curves are shown for these examples in polymerizations at 100° . Thus p -aminostyrene polymerizes only with difficulty even at 160° yielding a brown transparent polymer; the p -dimethylaminostyrene polymerizes somewhat more readily at $120\text{--}30^\circ$, but at 140° it evolves gaseous by-products (amines). Polymerization of p -nitrostyrene and p -cyanostyrene are reactions of 1st order with activation energies of 21,000 and 8,100 cal./mole, resp. $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ treated overnight with PBr_3 gave 76% $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$, b_p $91\text{--}3^\circ$, which nitrated with fuming HNO_3 in $\text{AcOH}\text{--}\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$ to 53% $p\text{-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$, m . 60° , which (25 g.) refluxed with 150 ml. $(\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_3\text{N}$ and 80 ml. H_2O with steam distn. of the product as formed, gave 62% $p\text{-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$, m . 23° . From 14 g. Me , 118 g. $p\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Br}_2$ and 15 g. AcH the conventional method yielded 40% $p\text{-BrC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHMeOH}$, b_p $144\text{--}5^\circ$, which heated with pyridine and fresh $(\text{CuCN})_2$ in the presence of hydroquinone, a few drops of $p\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CN}$ and a little CuSO_4 , 15 hrs. at $200\text{--}15^\circ$ gave 24% $p\text{-NCC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHMeOH}$, b_p $135\text{--}40^\circ$, n_D^{20} 1.5480; this passed over Al_2O_3 at $300\text{--}25^\circ$ gave 40% $p\text{-NCC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$, b_p 104° , n_D^{20} 1.5782. $p\text{-H}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ was prepd. in 55% yield according to Shorygin (S. and Shouygina, *C.A.* 34, 389) and the product m.

20–2°. MeMeBr from 40 g. MeBr was treated with 50 g. $p\text{-Me}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHO}$ and the treatment of the mixt. with $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}\text{--}\text{HCl}$ soln. gave on distn. 25% $p\text{-Me}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$, b_p 89° , m . 16° , n_D^{20} 1.6045. G. M. Kosolapoff

FLORINSKIY, F.S.

✓ Preparation of 2,5-dibenzofurans and a study of its
accumulating effectiveness in insects. F. S. Florinskiy, M. M.
Kotelnik, and R. B. Florinskiy (USSR Polym. Inst., Leningrad)
1957, Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 100, 100-101, 102. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.
1957, 100, 102. To 20 g. of 2,5-dibenzofuran in 200 ml. $CHCl_3$ was
added 14.2 g. protoplas, yielding 80% quaternary salt
added 14.2 g. protoplas 2 days with 37 ml. 80%

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FLORINSKIY, F. S.

NUCLEAR THEORY: INSTRUMENTATION (PULSE COUNTERS)

"Effective Scintillation Plastics for Recording Radioactive Radiations,"
by N. A. Adrova, M. M. Koton, Yu. N. Panov, and F. S. Florinskiy, In-
stitute of High Polymer Compounds, Academy of Sciences USSR. Pribory
i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, No 3, May-June 1957, pp 43-47.

Radioactive radiations are recorded successfully with plastic scin-
tillators, obtained by introducing one to two percent aromatic or
heterocyclic compounds (by weight) into the styrol monomer, and by em-
ploying certain other techniques as well.

FLORINSKIY F.S.

USSR/Physical Chemistry/- Molecule, Chemical Bond.

B-4

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 3511.

Author : N.A. Adrova, M.M. Koton, Yu. N. Panov, F.S. Florinskiy
 Inst : Academy of Sciences of USSR. *Inst. Higher Molecular Comps.*
 Title : Connection Between Chemical Structure of Carbo- and Hetero-
 cyclic Compounds and Their Scintillating Activity.

Orig Pub: Dokl. AN SSSR, 1957, 114, No 2, 311-313.

Abstract: The scintillating activity (SA) of anthracene and polyphenyl derivatives, aryl derivatives of dienes and a series of heterocyclic compounds (60 compounds in total) introduced into polystyrene mass was studied. The compounds under study were introduced into the styrene monomer in amounts answering their maximum efficiency (1 to 2% by weight) and polymerized in presence of 0.2% of benzoyl peroxide at a gradual temperature rise from 80 to 120° in the duration of 4 to 5 days. The following compounds possess the greatest SA in the plastic: 1,4-di-

Card : 1/2

-7-

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Molecule, Chemical Bond.

B-4

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, no 2, 1958, 3511.

(2-(5-phenyloxazolyl)-benzene), quaterphenyl, 9,10-diarylanthracenes, 2,5-diphenyloxazole, 2-(α -naphthyl)-5-phenyloxazole, *n*-terphenyl and 1,1,4,4-tetraarylbutadienes, i.e. hydrocarbons containing 4 to 5 cycles and conjugate double bonds.

Card : 2/2

-8-

Florinskiy F.S.

AUTHORS: Adrova, N. A., Koton, M. M., Panov, Ya. N. 48-1-9/20
Florinskiy, F. S.

TITLE: Efficacy of the Scintillation of Carbo- and Heterocyclic Compounds in Plastics (Stsintillyatsionnaya effektivnost' karbo- i geterotsiklicheskih soyedineniy v plastmassakh).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 1, pp. 41-43 (USSR).
Received: March 8, 1958

ABSTRACT: The efficacy of the scintillation of substituted anthracenes, polyphenyls, aryl-derivatives of dienes and an number of heterocyclic compounds (oxazolene, oxadiazolene etc.) on their introduction into a polystyrene-plastic was investigated here. The above-mentioned substances were introduced into the styrene-monomer in quantities corresponding to their maximum efficacy (1-2%) and were polymerized with 0,2% benzoylperoxide at a gradual rise of temperature from 80 to 120°C during 4-5 days until the formation of transparent firm blocks which were then shaped into cylinders. From the obtained data it was possible to determine a connection between the chemical structure of the organic substances and the efficacy of their scintillation. The following compounds

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Efficacy of the Scintillation of Carbo- and Heterocyclic Compounds in Plastics.

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possess the highest efficacy in plastics: 1,4-di-[2-(5-phenyloxazolyl)]benzene (I) which is designated as POPOP, quaterphenyl (II), and 9-10-diphenylanthracene (III), i.e. compounds with 4-5 cycles in the molecule and conjugate double bonds. In the series of oxazoles (IV) and oxydiazoles (V) with the same substituents (e.g. phenyl-groups) the oxazole-derivatives have a higher scintillation-activity than the oxydiazole-derivatives. 1,1', 4,4'-tetraarylbutadiene (VI), where R = H, CH₃ and p-terphenyl (VII) also possess a sufficiently high scintillation-activity. Other compounds with 3 cycles in the molecule (anthracene, phenanthrene, acenaphthene, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene and others) do not show a high scintillation-efficacy in plastics. Stilbene and tolane which in monocrystal-form possess a high scintillation-efficacy are ineffective on introduction into plastics. 1,4-diphenylbutadiene is little effective in plastics, although it possess sufficient effectiveness in solutions. For increasing the scintillation-efficacy of plastics it is expedient to introduce two organic scintillators simultaneously into polystyrene. One of those, the cheaper and easier one to obtain (terphenyl, diphenyloxazole) plays the part of

Card 2/3

Efficacy of the Scintillation of Carbo- and Heterocyclic
Compounds in Plastics.

48-1-9/20

a coactivator (quaterphenyl, POPOP) and is introduced in small quantities but at the same time it considerably increases the total scintillation-efficacy of the plastic. On the basis of the obtained experimental data the authors produced effective scintillation-plastics on a styrene-base of a diameter of from 30 to 150 mm and of a weight up to 3 kg. The effectiveness varies from an order of magnitude of 85% in the stilbene-crystals to 50% in the anthracene-crystal. There are 1 table and 4 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for High-Molecular Compounds AN USSR (Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Plastics 2. Cyclic compounds 3. Polymerization

Card 3/3

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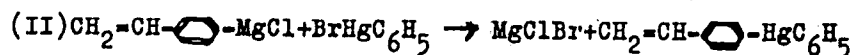
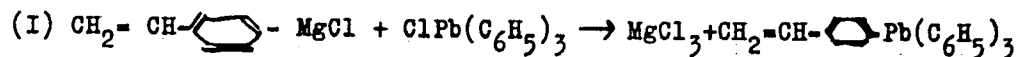
AUTHORS: Koton, M. M., Kiseleva, T. M., Florinskiy, F. S.

SOV/62-59-5-37/40

TITLE: Letters to the Editor (Pis'ma redaktoru)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 5, p 948 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors of this letter inform the editor that for the first time they synthesized several metalliferous styrenes. The synthesis of these metalliferous styrenes was carried out at reaction conditions of Leebrock and Ramsden (Ref 1) under the action of paravinylphenyl magnesium chloride in tetrahydrofuran upon halides of the phenyl derivatives of mercury, lead antimony, bismuth, and phosphorus and upon the alkyl derivatives of tin. For the corresponding reaction equations the following two examples are given:



Card 1/2

The monomers obtained are crystalline or liquid substances, they polymerize and copolymerize easily with the vinyl monomers in

Letters to the Editor

SOV/62-59-5-37/40

forming transparent plastic masses. The properties of the monomers as well as of the poly- and copolymeric substances are further investigated by the authors. There is 1 reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of High-molecular Compounds of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 17, 1959

Card 2/2

SVT/4982

International symposium on macromolecular chemistry, Moscow, 1960.
 Makromolekularnyye slozheniya po makromolekulyarnoy khimii SSSR, Moskva, 14-18
 iyunya 1960 g.; doklady i referenty. Sestiyer I. (International Sympos-
 ium on Macromolecular Chemistry Held in Moscow, June 14-18, 1960; Papers and
 Abstracts. Section I.) [Moscow, Izdato AN SSSR, 1960] 146 p. 5,500 copies
 printed.

Sponsoring Agency: The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry,
 Commission on Macromolecular Chemistry
 Tech. Ed.: T. V. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists and researchers
 interested in macromolecular chemistry.

COVER PAGE: This is Section I of a multivolume work containing scientific papers
 on macromolecular chemistry in Moscow. The material includes data on the
 synthesis and properties of polymers, and on the processes of polymerization,
 copolymerization, polycondensation, and polyrecombination. Each part is
 presented in full or summarized in French, English, and Russian. There are
 26 papers, 26 of which were presented by Soviet, Hungarian, Bulgarian, and
 Czechoslovakian scientists. No personal files are mentioned. References
 accompany individual articles.

Thompson, T. L., B. A. Dolgoplosk, I. G. Zhuravskaya, B. K. Kozlovskaya,
 and I. K. Kozlovskaya (USSR). The Synthesis of Cis- and Trans-Diene Polymers
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 and V. P. Mikhaylovskiy (USSR). Synthesis of Polymers
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Kozlovskaya, T. V., L. K. Kuznetsovskiy, and P. S. Florinskaya (USSR). The Effect
 of Chemical Structure on the Polymerization Activity of the Unsaturated
 Polyvinylcarbazole, M. V. (USSR). Cooperative Processes in the Polycondensa-
 tion of Biopolymers
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S/190/60/002/011/008/027

B004/B060

11.2219

AUTHORS: Koton, M. M., Kiseleva, T. M., Florinskiy, F. S.

TITLE: Synthesis and Polymerization¹¹ of Unsaturated Metal-containing Compounds¹¹

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 11, pp. 1639 - 1644

TEXT: The authors report on the synthesis, made for the first time, of polymers of styrene, acrylic and methacrylic acid, containing tin, lead, or mercury. The kinetics of polymerization was studied in a 0.3 molar solution in toluene at 65°, 80°, and 105°C. The metal-containing styrene polymers polymerize at a faster rate than nonsubstituted styrene: tri-phenyl stannyl styrene > triphenyl plumbyl styrene > styrene. Activation energy in triphenyl stannyl styrene was (13.4±0.5)kcal/mole and in triphenyl plumbyl styrene (15.0±0.8)kcal/mole. Disproportionation occurs in the polymerization of p-phenyl mercuryl styrene. Diphenyl mercury and bis(p-vinyl phenyl)mercury are formed. The latter polymerizes readily on heating to form three-dimensional polymers which are stable up to

Card 1/3

85413

Synthesis and Polymerization of Unsaturated
Metal-containing CompoundsS/190/60/002/011/008/027
B004/B060

240 - 250°C. Cross linked polymers are formed on copolymerization with styrene. In metal-containing methacrylates the polymerization rate follows the succession: phenyl mercury methacrylate > triphenyl stannomethacrylate > triphenyl plumbomethacrylate > methyl methacrylate. The ability of these compounds to polymerize is explained by the fact that there is either a benzene ring or the polar carboxyl group between the metal atom and the vinyl group. Tin- and lead compounds, in which there is a direct bond between the metal and the vinyl group, do not polymerize. Methacrylates and acrylates were produced by reaction of equimolecular mixtures of metal aryl hydroxides with the respective acids. Triphenyl plumbomethacrylate was prepared from triphenyl plumbhydroxide by heating with methacrylic acid in ethanol; yield 87.9%. Polymerization at 120°C in the mass. The same for triphenyl plumbacrylate, yield 76.4%. Polymerization in decalin at 180 - 190°C. Metallic lead separates on heating above 250°C. Phenyl mercuriomethacrylate, production like the lead compound, 81.8% yield, phenyl mercurioacrylate, yield 90%. Mercury compounds irritate the skin. Triphenyl stannopacrylate (80.5% yield) polymerizes in block at 170°C, the methacryl compound (melting point 85-86°C) polymerizes in block or in solution in the presence of azoisobutyric acid-dinitrile.

Card 2/3

85413

Synthesis and Polymerization of Unsaturated
Metal-containing Compounds

S/150/60/002/01/008/027
B004/B060

The metal-containing styrenes were synthesized in accordance with L. Leebrick, H. Ramsden (Ref. 8): p-phenyl mercury styrene (35% yield), bis(p-vinyl phenyl)-mercury (30% yield), p-triphenyl plumbyl styrene (21% yield, melting point 87-89°C), p-triphenyl stannyl styrene (84% yield). The copolymer from 96% styrene and 4% bis(p-vinyl phenyl)mercury contained 1.44% Hg and 3 cross links per 100 chain links. I.L. Arkhipova, A. N. Gromtseva, and S. V. Troitskiy took part in the experiments. There are 2 figures and 10 references: 7 Soviet, 2 US, and 2 British.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of High Molecular Compounds of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 28, 1960

Card 3/3

158114

2209

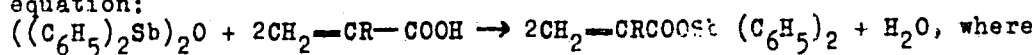
23853
S/020/61/137/006/012/020
B103/B217

AUTHORS: Koton, M. M., Corresponding Member AS USSR and Florinskiy, F. S.

TITLE: Synthesis of polymerizable organo-antimony acrylates and methacrylates

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 137, no. 6, 1961, 1368-1369

TEXT: The authors continued their studies on the synthesis of acrylic and methacrylic acid derivatives with metal atoms (Pb, Sn, and Ge). For the first time they synthesized derivatives containing antimony, i.e.: diphenylstibine acrylate $\text{OH}_2=\text{CHCOOSb}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ and diphenylstibine methacrylate $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COOSb}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$. The unsaturated organo-antimony compounds were synthesized by interaction of diphenylstibine oxide with acrylic- (and methacrylic acid, respectively), in methanol solution according to the following equation:



R = H, CH_3 . Both substances are colorless, crystalline, and soluble in

Card 1/3

Synthesis of polymerizable ...

23853
S/020/61/137/006/012/020
B103/B217

organic solvents, they irritate the upper respiratory ducts and are ster-
nutatory. They polymerize easily in mass and in solution in toluene when
heated in the presence of azoisobutyric acid dinitrile. The polymers thus
formed are insoluble in organic solvents and have a high softening tempera-
ture. They copolymerize easily with methylmethacrylate and styrene forming
solid colorless thermoplastic material (plastics). Synthesis of diphenyl-
stibine oxide: diphenylchlorostibine was synthesized by interaction between
tetraphenyl lead and antimony trichloride, transformed into a corresponding
acetate which was converted into diphenyl-stibine oxide with a melting point
of 78°C. Synthesis of the two organic antimony derivatives: a) 2.1 g
(0.03 mole) acrylic acid or 2.6 g (0.03 mole) methacrylic acid were added to
a solution of 5.7 g (0.01 mole) diphenyl-stibine oxide heated up to boiling
in 50 g methanol; the reaction mixture was heated for 1 hr on the water bath.
The residue was treated with n-hexane after the removal of methanol.
Crystals with a meltingpoint of a) 115-117°C were precipitated from the
solution when cooled, after twice recrystallization from n-hexane. The
yield amounted to 5.1 g (74% of the theoretical); with a melting point of
b) 113-115°C, the yield amounted to 5.5 g. S. V. Troitskiy took part in the
experimental part of the work. There are 7 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and

Card 2/3

23853

Synthesis of polymerizable...

S/020/61/137/006/012/020
B103/B217

2 non-Soviet-bloc. The most recent reference to English-language publication reads as follows: Ref. 3: J. Montermoso, T. Andrews, L. Marinelli, J. Polym. Sci. 32, 523, (1958).

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of High-molecular Compounds of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 1, 1961

X

Card 3/3

S/079/62/032/005/001/009
D204/D307AUTHOR: Florinskiy, F.S.

TITLE: Synthesis of triphenyl germanium methacrylate (I)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 5, 1962, 1443-1444

TEXT: The author prepared I for the first time, to extend the knowledge of organogermanium acrylates which are almost unexplored, by the reaction Ph_3GeBr (3.8 g in 100 ml of anh. benzene) + $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}$

$(\text{CH}_3) \text{COOAg}$ (2.5 g) $\xrightarrow{3 \text{ hrs. room temp.}}$ $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}(\text{CH}_3) \text{COOGePh}_3 + \text{AgBr} \downarrow$

I was separated from benzene by vacuum evaporation, was extracted with n-hexane and recrystallized to give colourless crystals, of m.p. 86 - 88°C, in 25.7 % yield. The monomer polymerized readily both with and without a solvent.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomelekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of High Molecular Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 20, 1961

Card 1/1

S/079/62/032/009/010/011
1048/1242

AUTHORS: Koton, M.M. and Florinskiy, F.S.

TITLE: The synthesis of lead organic metacrylates

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v.32, no.9, 1962, 3057-3059

TEXT: The reactions of $(C_6H_5)_3PbOH$ and $(C_6H_5)_2PbO$ with isobutyric and metacrylic acids were studied in detail. The interaction of equimolar amount of $(C_6H_5)_3PbOH$ and freshly distilled isobutyric acid in an alcoholic solution yielded triphenyllead monoisobutyrate (colorless crystals, m.p. 188-190°). The interaction of 0.026 g-moles of $(C_6H_5)_2PbO$ and 0.054 g-moles freshly distilled isobutyric acid in an aqueous or alcoholic solution at 80-90°C yielded diphenyllead diisobutyrate (colorless crystals, m.p. 201-203°C). The main product of the interaction between one mole of $(C_6H_5)_3PbOH$ and one to five moles of metacrylic acid in an aqueous medium at 60°C was triphenyllead monometacrylate (colorless crystals, m.p. 126-128°C); a smaller amount of diphenyllead dimetacrylate was also formed. Diphenyllead dimetacrylate crystallizes as a colorless solid which

Card 1/2

S/079/62/032/009/010/011
I048/I242

The synthesis of lead...

does not melt at temperatures up to 225°C; a 69% yield was also obtained from 0.03 g-moles of $(C_6H_5)_2PbO$ and 0.07 g-moles of freshly-distilled metacrylic acid, by mixing for 2 hrs in 50 ml of water, allowing the mixture to stand overnight, washing the precipitate with hot water, drying, and recrystallizing from dioxane.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (The Institute of high-molecular weight compounds, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 20, 1961

Card 2/2

ROLDYREV, A.G.; ADKOVA, N.A.; BESUCHOV, M.I.; KOTON, M.M.; KUVSHINSKIY, Ye.V.;
RUDAKOV, A.P.; FLORINSKIY, P.S.

Electron paramagnetic resonance study of free radicals in polyimides.
Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.5:1143-1146 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy AN SSSR. 2. Khim-
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Koton).

ACC NR: AP6032081 (AN) SOURCE CODE: UR/0183/66/000/005/0020/0023

AUTHOR: Rudakov, A. P.; Bessonov, M. I., Koton, M. M.; Florinskiy, F. S.

ORG: Institute of Macromolecular Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh voyedineniy)

TITLE: Physical and mechanical properties of fibers obtained from polypyromellitimide

SOURCE: Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 5, 1966, 20-23

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic fiber, polypyromellitimide

ABSTRACT: The possibility of obtaining fibers from polypyromellitimide has been studied. It was found that heat-resistant high-modulus, nonshrinking fibers could be obtained under laboratory conditions from polypyromellitimide. Their physical and mechanical properties are found to be considerably better than those of mass-produced heat-resistant fibers. Polypyromellitimide fibers apparently can be used to produce high-temperature cord and textiles, and also filler for plastic materials and textolites. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 24May55/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 008/

Card 1/1

UDC: 677.494.674

ACC NR: AP6035661

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/66/000/011/0084/0085

AUTHOR: Rudakov, A. P. (Engineer); Bessonov, M. I. (Engineer);
Koton, M. M. (Engineer); Florinskiy, F. S. (Engineer)

ORG: Institute of High-Molecular Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut
vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: Lacquer-film multilayer capacitor with homogeneous polyimide dielectric

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 11, 1966, 84-85

TOPIC TAGS: electric capacitor, polyimide

ABSTRACT: Based on Soviet and American (Plastics Technology, v. 8, no. 12, 1962) published data, mechanical and electrical characteristics of polyimides, polyethylene terephthalate, and polyarylates are tabulated. Experimental 4-layer capacitors were prepared by alternatively spraying layers of a polyimide and a

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.319.4:621.315.616.9

ACC NR: AP6035661

metal onto a glass backing, stripping the resulting film capacitor and rolling it into a tubular form. The experimental models had these characteristics: specific volume, 1-2 cm³/mF; capacitance, 100000 pF with a layer thickness of 2-4 μ ; breakdown voltage, 20-50 v; tg δ at +20+300C, at 50 cps, 0.01. Low breakdown voltages were, apparently, due to organic inclusions (dust) in the polyimide layers. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 09Nov65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

FLORINSKIY, F. V.

Florinskiy, F. V. "A dynamic method of calculating mine lifting cables while being lifted by cylindrical drums", Izvestiya Dnepropetr. gornogo in-ta im. Artema, Vol. XX, 1948, p. 113-29.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept. 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949)

FLORINSKIY, Fedor Valentinovich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor;
SAVIN, G.N., redaktor; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor;
KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Dynamics of mine hoisting cables] Dinamika shakhtnogo pod'emnogo
kanata. Pod red. G.N.Savina. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1955. 238 p.

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk USSR (for Savin).
(Cables)

124-57-2-2265

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 2, p 114 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Florinskiy, F. V.

TITLE: On the Exact and Accurate Solutions of Several Problems on the Longitudinal Vibration of a Load on an Elastic Bar (O tochnom i priblizhennom resheniyakh nekotorykh zadach o prodol'nom kolebanii gruzha na uprugom sterzhne)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Dnepropetr. in-ta inzh. zh.-d. transp., 1956, Nr 25, pp 67-83

ABSTRACT: The longitudinal vibrations of an elastic bar with a load at its end are investigated for various boundary conditions. A comparison is given of the results of the accurate solutions of the corresponding boundary problems of mathematical physics and the approximate solutions based on the consideration of the bar-load system as a system with a single degree of freedom. It is established that good agreement is obtained only for small values of the parameter $\alpha = F \omega^2 / Q$ (where F is the cross-sectional area of the beam, L and ρ are its length and weight per unit length, respectively, and Q is the weight of the load).

Card 1/1

1. Beams--Vibration 2. Mathematics

Ya. S. Uflyand

FLORINSKIY, F.V., prof.; VOLOSHINA, L.P., dots.; LYAKHOVITSKIY, S.I., kand.
tekhn.nauk; SHIROCHENKO, Ye.V., dots. [deceased]; ARCHAKOVA, L.A.,
inzh.; GVAY, T.B., inzh.; MURZINA, Z.I., inzh.

Results of research on screen vibrating in the horizontal horizontal
plane. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.2:167-170 '60.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Screens (Mining))

KOTON, M.M.; FLORINSKIY, F.S.

Synthesis of polymerizing organothallium compounds.
Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.4:820-821 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Koton).
(Thallium organic compounds)

KOTON, M.M.; FLORINSKIY, F.S.

Synthesis of organolead methacrylates. Zhur.ob.khim. 32
no.9:3057-3059 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Lead organic compounds) (Methacrylic acid)

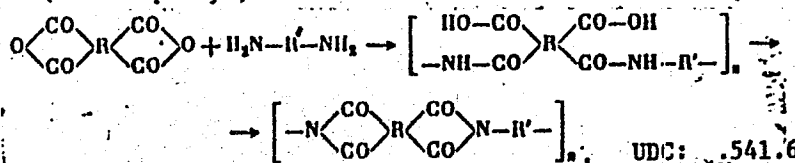
(4) L 11235-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c)/ETC(m) VVZ/EM
 ACC NR: AP6002214 SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/65/038/012/2728/2734
 AUTHOR: Koton, M. M.; Yakovlev, B. I.; Rudakov, A. P. Knyazeva, T. S.; Florinskiy, F. S.; Bessonov, M. I.; Kuleva, M. M.; Tolparova, G. A.; Latus, L. A.
 ORG: Institute of Macromolecular Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: Preparation and physicommechanical properties of polypyromellitimide

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 12, 1965, 2728-2734

TOPIC TAGS: heat resistant plastic, fire resistant material, dielectric material, polyimide, polypyromellitimide/~~to make~~

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the preparation and physical and mechanical properties of a polyimide, viz., polypyromellitimide. Test results showed that the polymer may find widespread use as a heat resistant and low temperature resistant material, and is of special interest as a high temperature film dielectric. A polypyromellitimide film similar to the U.S. H-film was prepared from pyromellitic anhydride and bis(4-aminophenyl) ether:



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UDC: .541.6

L. 11235-66

ACC NR: AP6002214

Polycondensation to the polyamido acid intermediate was carried out at 15C. Poly-Pyromellitimide films were prepared by drying solutions of the polyamido acid on glass substrates at 20—40C followed by heat treatment at 80—400C to produce imidization. Optimum preparative conditions were determined. The films were transparent, gold-brown in color, thermally stable, nonburning at up to 600—700C, unaffected by organic solvents, highly resistant to γ - and UV radiation, low temperature resistant, nonshrinking, resistant to humidity, and readily metalized. In its mechanical properties at high temperatures, the material surpasses all existing polymers. These properties can be further improved by orientation stretching, after which they approach those of glass-reinforced plastics and metals. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables. 15 [SM]

SUB. CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 08Mar65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 011/

ATD PRESS: 4173

BC
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7002965 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/024/0044/0044

INVENTOR: Florinskiy, F.V.; Arsh, E.I.; Didyk, R.P.; Rogov, M.B.; Krasnovskiy, S.S.; Vinogradov, B.V.; Irglach, A.I.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method of producing clad tube billets by explosion. Class 21, No. 189494 [announced by the Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute im. Artem (Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut); Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of Pipes (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 24, 1966, 44

TOPIC TAGS: metal tube, ~~clad metal tube~~, ~~clad tube manufacture~~, ~~clad tube billet~~ METAL CLADDING, EXPLOSIVE FORMING

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of explosive cladding of tube billets. The assembled hollow base and cladding billets are expanded by shooting a sizing mandrel through the bore. To increase the productivity

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UDC: 621.774.21:621.791.77:621.774.5.044

ACC NR: AP7002965

and also the strength and plasticity of tube billets, their contacting surfaces are heated before a calibrating mandrel, propelled by explosion, emerges from a guiding cylinder. Heating may be done by connecting the billet interface directly into the secondary circuit of a high frequency oscillator. [TD]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 26Oct63/ ATD PRESS: \$114

Card 2/2

FLORINSKIY, I.B.

Automatic loading of coke into freight cars. Koks i khim. no.9:
40-43 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Coke--Transportation)

GRIGOR'YEV, A.V.; KOZLOV, V.M.; FLORINSKIY, I.B.; SHEVCHENKO, N.S.

Automatic control of the uniformity of the heating of the coke
cake. Koks i khim. no.12:14-19 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

COUNTRY	: USSR	
CATEGORY	: Forestry. Forest Management.	X
ABST. SOUR.	: ZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104538	
AUTHOR	: Florinskiy, I. Ye.	
INST.	: Forest Management Institute	
TITLE	: Use of Aerophotographic Materials in the Leningrad Aerophoto-Forest-Management Combine	
ORIG. PUB.	: Sb. statey po ustroystvu i obsledovaniyu lesov. L., 1958. 15-26	
ABSTRACT	: No abstract.	

Card: 1/1

FLORINSKIY, M.M.

Nasosnye ustanovki i stantsii. Dop. v kachestve uchebnika dlia gidromeliorativnykh fakul'tetov i vuzov. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1946. 308 pl illus., (Uchebniki i uchebnye posobia dlia vysshikh sel'skokhoziaistvennykh uchebnykh zavedenii)

Bibliography: p. 305-306

Pumping equipment and stations.

DLC: TJ900.F6

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

14(6,9)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2810

Florinskiy, Mikhail Mikhaylovich, Doctor of Technical Sciences

Nasosy i nasosnyye stantsii (Pumps and Pumping Stations) Moscow, Sel'khozgiz, 1959. 364 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: N. B. Gubanov; Ed.: B. Ya. Letnev; Tech. Ed.: A. F. Fedotova.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students in hydraulic-engineering and land-improvement institutes and departments.

COVERAGE: The book deals with the design, construction, and operation of pumping installations for irrigation, drainage, and agricultural water-supply systems, and land-reclamation projects. Special attention is given to pumping installations for irrigation and drainage. Detailed information on the theory and application of pumps is presented. The book contains a number of cross sectional drawings and schematic diagrams of pumping installations and structures. The author thanks the

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Pumps and Pumping Stations

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reviewer, Docent K. I. Lysov, for his comments and suggestions.
There are 48 references, all Soviet.

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Ch. 1. Water-pumping Installations	7
1. Pumping installations, stations, and auxiliary equipment and structures	7 8
2. Total pumping head	8
3. Static- and gage-pressure (vacuum) suction heads, Static- and gage-pressure discharge heads	13
4. Pump-output and brake horsepower. Efficiencies of pumps and pumping installations	14

Card 2/9

FLORINSKIY, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Method of determining the work regimen of pumping units
in designing pumping stations for drainage purposes.
Nauch.zap. MIIVKH 21:190-205 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Pumping stations)

RYCHAGOV, Viktor Vasil'yevich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk;
TRET'YAKOV, Aleksey Aleksandrovich, dots., kand. tekhn.
nauk; FLORINSKIY, Mikhail Mikhaylovich, prof., doktor
tekhn. nauk; YELIZAVETSKAYA, G.V., red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N.,
tekhn. red.

[Manual on the designing of pumping stations and the test-
ing of pumping equipment] Posobie po proektirovaniu na-
sosnykh stantsii i ispytaniyu nasosnykh ustanovok. Mo-
skva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 350 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra "Nasosy i nasosnye stantsii" Moskovskogo gidro-
meliorativnogo instituta (for Rychagov, Tret'yakov,
Florinskiy).

FIORINSKIY, N. D.

"Excision of Open Wounds to Prevent Suppuration," 1933

FLORINSKIY, N.D., kand.med.nauk (Ivanov)

Compression arthrodesis of the talocrural joint. Ortop., travm.
1 protez. 21 no. 14-16 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(ANKLE SURGERY)

SOV/68-59-7-7/33

AUTHORS: Toporkov, V. Ya., Florinskiy, N.F. and Shevchenko, A.I.

TITLE: Beneficiation of Coals in Heavy Media in the Yasinovskiy Coking Works

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 16 - 20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A description of the plant and some operational results are given. The plant, with a throughput of 100 t/hr started operations in April 1958. This is the first plant of this type in the USSR. It is designed to beneficiate a washed product, but it can also treat large (80 - 12 mm) and small (12 - 0 mm) as well as unclassified (80 - 0 mm) coal. Magnetite suspension is used as a beneficiating medium. The design of the separator (designed by V.Ya. Toporkov) is shown in Figure 1. Starting coal is passed to a screen on which 0.75 - 0 mm fraction is washed out and passed to a flotation plant. Washed coal is treated in two separators in succession. From the first separator (3.5 m dia) concentrates, and from the second (1.8 m dia) intermediate products are withdrawn. The plant is described in some detail (Figure 2). The plant was operated to produce two fractions:

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SOV/68-59-7-7/33

Beneficiation of Coals in Heavy Media in the Yasinovskiy Coking Works

concentrates and tailings. The initial ash content of washed coal was 38% and that of concentrates 7.4%, and of tailings 50.7% (Tables 1 and 2). The theoretical yield of concentrates at specific weight of separation 1.43 should be 33.5%, the actual yield obtained was 31.2%. Magnetite losses were 1.5 kg per ton of coal (0.4 - 0.5 kg/t in coal and the rest in the effluent from electromagnetic separator). It is expected that the efficiency of separation will be further improved. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATIONS: UKhIN, Giprokoks, Yasinovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Yasinovskiy Coking Works)

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Kozyrev, V.P., Molodtsov, I.G., Peysakhzon, I.B., 68-5-6/14
Podzolkov, M.I., Toryanik, I.Kh., and Florinskiy, N.V.

TITLE: On the paper by R.Z. Lerner "On changes of the composition
of coke oven department in order to increase considerably
the number of ovens in a battery". (K stat'e R.Z.Lernera
"Ob izmenenii komponovki koksovogo tsekha dlya znachitel'
nogo uvelicheniya chisla pechey v batareye".)

PERIODICAL: "Koks i Khimiya" (Coke and Chemistry), 1957, No.5,
pp.29-31 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In the original paper, L.Z. Lerner proposed some changes
in the composition of the coke oven department in order to
increase the number of ovens in one battery to 100. Ser-
vicing of such a battery would be carried out by one set
of coke oven machines. According to Lerner the proposed
composition of the coke oven department: 4 batteries of
100 ovens each in comparison with the standard composition
(65 ovens per battery) has the following advantages:- the
number of personnel required will remain the same as for
the standard battery but the labour productivity will in-
crease by 64.2% and the capital expenditure will be 10-12%
lower. The present authors consider that the advantages
Lerner expects are unfounded. To prove this point the

Card 1/2

On the paper by R.Z. Lerner "On changes of the composition of coke oven department in order to increase considerably the number of ovens in a battery". (Cont.) 68-5-6/14

authors quote labour requirements for the often practised separation of 2 batteries with 90-110 ovens into an independent unit (Table 1) and compare them with those stated by Lerner (Table 2). A similar comparison for the labour productivity of main coke oven craftsmen for 78-110 oven units and 61-69 units is given in Table 2. Very approximate calculations indicated that the capital expenditure will remain the same. The editorial office communicates that Lerner's paper was discussed during a special session of Glavkoks with the participation of Giprokoks. In view of the division of opinion Giprokoks was requested to design a coke oven department according to Lerner's proposals and to prepare a technical-economical comparison with the usual design. The final decision on the problem will be published in this journal. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Giprokoks.

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

SOV/68-59-4-4/23

AUTHORS: Nazarenko, V.M. and Florinskiy, M.V.

TITLE: The Preparation of Pulp and the Rate of Removal of Foam Products During Flotation of Coal Fines (Podgotovka pul'py i skorost' s'yema pennykh produktov pri flotatsii kamennougol'noy melochi)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 11-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The importance of correct conditioning of coal pulp before flotation is stressed. The time of contact between flotation reagents and the pulp in industrial machines is about 2 to 4 minutes and the content of solids in the pulp 25 to 30%. It is considered that in order to intensify the flotation process, the conditioning of the pulp should be done at an increased density (35 to 40% of solids) a longer time of contact and with an intensive stirring. An increase in the rate of removal of the foam should also have a positive effect on the flotation process. The influence of the latter factor on the efficiency of the flotation process was investigated on a five compartment laboratory flotation machine. The experimental results are given in the

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SOV/68-59-4-4/23

The Preparation of Pulp and the Rate of Removal of Foam Products
During Flotation of Coal Fines

table. It was found that with increasing rate of removal of foam (by increasing the number of collecting scrapers) the output of the concentrate from the first compartment and its yield increases. It is though that by increasing the rate of removal of the foam products, the rate of flow of the pulp through the flotation machine also increases which in turn produces comparatively more stable hydro-aerodynamic conditions in the flotation compartments due to a more uniform distribution of solids. There is 1 table.

Card 2/2

FLORINSKIY, N.V.; POLYAKOV, I.I.

Remarks concerning V.V.Rakov, A.A.Iuferov, V.S.Raskin and G.I.Kalinina's article "Modifications of the technological flow sheet for the preparation of the coal charge in the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine." Koks i khim. no.6:7-9 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy koksokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti.

(Coal preparation)

MIROSHNICHENKO, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; PANCHENKO, S.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; SHTROMBERG, B.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; FRISHBERG, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; BAYDALINOV, P.A., inzh.; GRYAZNOV, N.S., doktor tekhn. nauk; ZASHKVARA, V.G., doktor tekhn. nauk; LAZOVSKIY, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; MARINICHEV, B.T., inzh.; FEL'DBRIN, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; BAKUN, N.A., inzh.; BARATS, B.M., inzh.; VOZNYI, G.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAL'CHUK, A.M., inzh.; TOPORKOV, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; FLORINSKIY, N.V., inzh.; KHAYET, A.N., inzh.; SHELKOV, A.K., inzh., red.; ARONOV, S.G., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, P.I., inzh., red.

[Manual for coke chemists in six volumes] Spravochnik koksokhimika v shesti tomakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Metallurgiya." Vol.1.
[Source of raw materials and preparation of coal for coking]
Syr'evaia baza i podgotovka uglei k koksovaniu. 1964. 490 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

FLORINSKIY, O.N.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Kinetics, Combustion, Explosions, Topo-chemistry, Catalysis.

B-9

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, NO 3, 1958, 7259.

Author : V.B. Fal'kovskiy, O.N. Florinskiy.

Inst :

Title : Kinetics of Acetic and Butiric Acids Conversion to Ketones.

Orig Pub: Zh. fiz. khimii, 1957, 31, No 4, 893-895.

Abstract: The catalytic conversion of acetic acid into acetone and butiric acid into dipropylketone on cerium oxide put on pumice in a flow system at 275 to 375° and under atmospheric pressure is described by a kinetic equation of 1st order. The activation energies of both reaction are 31 kcal per mole, which, in the authors' opinion, indicates that the studied processes proceed in the kinetic region.

Card : 1/1

-46-

Moscow Inst. Fine Chem. Technol. in Lomonosov

FLORINSKIY, P. A.

Fizika na sluzhbe matematiki (matematicheskiye pribory) zh. sots. rekonstruktsiya
1 nauka, 4 (1932), 43-63.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947
edited by Jurosh, A. G.,
Markushevich, A. L.
Rashevskiy, P. K.
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

FLORINSKIY, S. M.

Griboyedov, Aleksandr Sergeevich, 1795-1829

Studying Griboyedov's comedy "Wit works woe." Lit. v shkole 13 No. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

FLORINSKIY, V.A.

Iodine content of water taken from different sources in some regions
of Yaroslavl Province. Trudy Biogeokhim. lab. no.11:124-127 '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Yaroslavskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(YAROSLAVL PROVINCE--WATER--COMPOSITION) (IODINE)

FLORINSKIY, V.A., dotsent

Iodine content of the natural water resources of the Burmakino region in Yaroslav Province and foci of enlarged thyroid glands in the population. Gig. i san. 26 no.7:110-112 JI '61.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(GOITER)

(BURMAKINO (YAROSLAVL PROVINCE)—IODINE)
(WATER SUPPLY)

FLORINSKIY, V.A., dotsent

Problem of the distribution of centralized water intake
points in rivers for large populated centers. Gig. sanit.
28 no.2:68-70 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

FLORINSKIY, V.A.

Excerpta Medica 1/5 sec 17 May 55 Pub. Health, Social Medicine & etc.

2115. FLORINSKIY V.A. *Sanitary evaluation of water-supply
in some ~~rayons~~ of Jaroslavl districts (USSR) in con-
nection with endemic goitre (Russian text) GIGIENA
1954, 4 (44-45)

A description of the occurrence of goitre in one of the districts of USSR, caused
by the shortness of iodine. The analysis of water samples from various wells
and other sources of water has shown that the deeper the sources of water the
higher the contents of iodine. It is therefore recommended to responsible authori-
ties to build a system of water supply, that would draw water from the deepest
sources.
Symon - Prague

Chair of General Hygiene, Jaroslavl Med. Inst.

FLORINSKY, V. A.

FLORINSKY, V. A.: "The role of exogenic factors in the etiology of endemic enlargements of the thyroid gland among the population of Petrovskiy Rayon, Yaroslavl' Oblast." Yaroslavl' State Medical Inst. Chair of General Hygiene. Yaroslavl', 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

Source: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 28 1956 Moscow

FLORINSKIY, V.A., kand.med.nauk (Yaroslavl')

Endemic goiter in Yaroslavl Province as a result of iodine
deficiency in the environment. Probl.endok.i gorm. 5 no.6:
93-97 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. N.Ye.
Yarygin).

(GOITER statist.)

LIVIIY, G.V. [Livyi, H.V.], kand. tekhn. nauk; PONOMAREV, S.G. [Ponomar'ov, S.H.], kand. tekhn. nauk; VOINOV, I.P.; METS, M.M.; BRAGINSKIY, M.A. [Brahins'kyi, M.A.]; FLORINSKIY, V.P. [Floryns'kyi, V.P.]

Device for determining the wear resistance of materials for shoe soles. Leh. prom. no. 48-51 O-D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

ACC NR: AP6035500

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/011/0011/0012

AUTHOR: Mashcheryakov, V. N. (Engineer); Shorshorov, M. Kh. (Doctor of technical sciences); Florinskiy, Yu. B. (Engineer)

ORG: Institute of Metallurgy im. A. A. Baykov (Institut metallurgii)

TITLE: Effect of the gas content on the susceptibility of Ti-Al-Zr welds to delayed failure and cold cracking

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 11, 1966, 11-12

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, aluminum containing alloy, zirconium containing alloy, alloy welding, weld delayed failure, weld cold cracking, alloy weld

ABSTRACT: The susceptibility to delayed cold cracking in the heat-affected zone of the welds in alpha-titanium alloys of the Ti-Al-Zr system containing from 0.13—14 to 0.45% O₂ and from 0.002 to 0.15% H₂ has been investigated. Notched specimens with a TIG spot weld on each side of the notch were subjected to a prolonged tensile test under a constant stress and the plastic deformation was measured during the test as well as after rupture. The test results showed that increasing the oxygen content from 0.14 to 0.45% in a Ti-Al-Zr alloy at a low hydrogen content of 0.002% increased the rupture strength of both the base and the heat-affected zone metal from 68—69 to 80—84 kg/mm², and the time-to-rupture from 0.25—5 to 4—7 days (see Fig. 1). The reduction of area at rupture decreased only from 15—20% to 9—8%

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UDC: 621.791.052.019:669.295.5

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ACC NR: AP6035500

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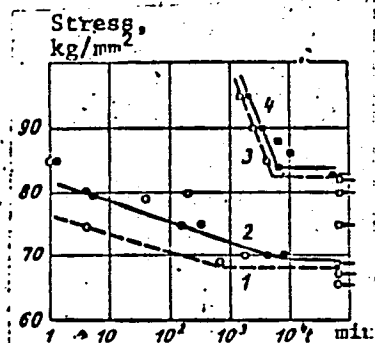


Fig. 1. Stress versus time-to-failure in Ti-Al-Zr alloy base metal (1, 3) and the heat-affected zone (2, 4) containing 0.13—0.14% (1, 2) or 0.45% (3, 4) oxygen.

which indicated that both the base and the heat-affected zone metals remain capable of plastic deformation and, consequently, stress relaxation. The insignificant increase in sensitivity to delayed cold cracking with increasing oxygen content is ascribed to a favorable effect of zirconium which forms a compound with oxygen, or reduces the effectiveness of dislocation pinning by oxygen atoms. Increasing the hydrogen content of alloys from 0.002 to 0.015% decreased the rupture strength of the base metal containing 0.1% and 0.29% O₂ by only 2—2.5 and 3.5—4 kg/mm², respectively. The metal in the heat-affected zone had a somewhat higher resistance to delayed cold cracking than the base metal, probably because of partial desorption

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ACC NR: AP6035500

of hydrogen in welding. However, the obtained data should not be used as a basis for increasing the presently specified limits ($\leq 0.005-0.008\%$) for the hydrogen content of titanium alloys with a tensile strength of $60-70 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ since, in welded structures subjected to multiaxial stresses in the presence of stress concentrators, higher hydrogen contents, which are possible in the welds in hard-to-reach spots, may result in delayed failures. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5104

Card

3/3 *gd*

FLORIAN, J.

Changing regulations concerning workers' inventions. p. 118.
ACTA PHYSICA POLONICA Warszawa Vol. 9, No. 4, Apr. 1956.

East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 11, August 1956.

FLORJANCIC, Janez, ing. (Maribor)

Development and characteristics of the "TAM 2000" truck. Stroj vest 7
no. 4-5:139-143 0 61.

1. Tovarna avtomobilov in motorjev, Maribor.

FLORJANCIC, Jānez, inz. (Maribor, Mosa Pijade 6)

Testing the steering wheels of the TAM 4500 trucks. Stroj vest 8
no.6:178-180 D '62.

FLOJANCIC, M.

"The characteristic curve of the phase discriminator and its nonlinearity, II (Conclusion)," Elektrotehniski Vestnik, Ljubljana, Vol 2, No 5/6, 1954, p. 158.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

FLORJANCIC, M.

"The Characteristic Curve of the Phase Discriminator and Its Nonlinearity." (to be contd.)
p. 49, Vol. 22, no. 3/4, 1954. Ljubljana

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

FLORJANCIC, Roman

The first year of operation, and prospects of the Postal,
Telegraph, and Telephone Enterprise of Koper. PTT zbor 16 nc.6:161-
162 Je '62.

FLORJANCIC, Roman

The post, telegraph, and telephone services and the tourism in
Slovensko Primorje. PTT zbor 16 no.5:118-119 My '62.

FLORKIEWICZ, D

Synthesis and properties of naphthylenebis(glycolic acids). Marian Janczewski, Bożena Dąbrowska, and Bożena Florkiewicz. *Przemysł. Chem.* 37, 784-W (1958). Di-*Et* esters of 1,4-, 1,5-, 1,6-, 1,7- and 2,7-naphthylenebis-(glycolic acids) were prep'd. in acetone in the presence of dehydrated K_2CO_3 and KI by the reaction of $BrCH_2CO_2Et$ with the corresponding dihydroxynaphthalenes. The cryst. form and the m.p. of the esters obtained were, resp.: needles, 83-90°; leaves, 130°; needles, 71-3°; rods, 62-3°; needles, 126°. They were readily sapon'd. to the corresponding free naphthylenebis(glycolic acids) by heating with an *EtOH* soln. of *KOH* (m.p. acid given): 1,4-, 250° (decompn.); 1,5-, 322° (decompn.); 1,6-, 263°; 1,7-, 198°; 2,7-, 224°. Condensation of 1,6- and 1,7-dimercaptonaphthalenes with $ClCH_2CO_2Na$ in alk. gave 1,6- and 1,7-naphthylenebis-(thioglycolic acid), m. 170-8° and 202-4°, resp. Both dimercaptonaphthalenes necessary for the synthesis of naphthylenebis(thioglycolic acids) were prep'd. by an energetic reduction of the corresponding naphthalenedisulfonyl chlorides with *Zn* and then with $NaHSO_3$. 1,6-Dimercaptonaphthalene could also be prep'd. by reducing 1,6-naphthalene disulphonylchloride with $SnCl_4$ in *EtOH* sat'd. with *HCl*. F. Kerp.

201
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JANCZEWSKI, Marian; FLORKIEWICZ, Bozena

On some derivatives of naphthalene-pros-bis-glycolic acid, Rocz chemii
35 no.4:952-966 '61.

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet M. Curie-Sklodowskiej,
Lublin.

DABSKI, Henryk; FLORKIEWICZ, Henryk

Case of panmyelopathia with symptomatic reticuloendotheliosis after
antisyphilis therapy. Polski tygod. lek. 13 no. 44:1735-1738 3 Nov 58.

1. (Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A. M. w Lublinie; kierownik: prof.
dr M. Gamski) Adres: Lublin, ul. Biernackiego 5. I Klinika Chorob Wewn.
A. M.

(BONE MARROW, dis.

panmyelopathy with symptomatic reticulo nodtheliosis after
bismuth & neoarsphenamine ther. of syphilis (Pol))

(RETICULOENDOTHELIOSIS, etiol. & pathogen.

bismuth & neoarsphenamine, with panmyelopathy (Pol))

(BISMUTH, inj. eff.

panmyelopathy with symptomatic reticuloendotheliosis (Pol))

(ARSPHENAMINES, inj. eff.

neoarsphenamine causing panmyelopathy with symptomatic
reticuloendotheli (Pol))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 14/6 Internal Med. June 60

3780. UROPEPSIN IN GASTRIC DISORDERS - Uropepsyna w chorobach żołądka -
 Florkiewicz H. I. Klin. Chor. Wewn. A.M., Lublin - POL. TYG. LEK.
 WIAD. LEK. 1959, 14/31 (1425-1433) Tables 2

The level of u-p., and of gastric acidity was estimated in healthy subjects and in different gastric diseases. The uropepsin was estimated according to the West, Ellis and Scott method, using free milk. Normal values of u-p., obtained in this method were 100-50 U./hr. (1) Control group consisted of 229 cases without any alimentary discomfort. This group was divided in 3 subgroups according to acidity of gastric contents (normal, lowered, elevated). Out of 118 cases with normal acidity in 71 cases normal values of u-p. were present, in 26 elevated, and in 21 slightly lowered. Values of HCl and of u-p. were concordant in 60.1%, the remaining part presenting elevated or slightly lowered level. Out of 66 cases with lowered acidity of the gastric juice, in 5 cases u-p. level was elevated, in 29 normal and in 32 lowered. Thus the HCl and u-p. values were concordant in 48.4%. Among 45 cases with elevated acidity of the gastric contents, in 26 cases u-p. level was elevated, in 16 normal and in 3 lowered. HCl and u-p. values were concordant in 57.7%. (2) Out of 13 cases of Addison-Biermer's anaemia u-p. was absent in 7 cases, and considerably lowered in 6 cases (1.4-2.5 U./hour). In all cases the histamine resistant anacidity was present. (3) Among 13 cases of gastritis with histamine resistant anacidity u-p. was absent in 8 cases, and lowered in 4 cases, nevertheless the values of u-p. were high as compared with group 2. (4) Out of 30 cases with gastric cancer, 5 cases presented elevated level of u-p., 3 normal level, 18 lowered level, and in 4 cases u-p. was absent. HCl values were elevated in 4 cases, normal in 8 cases, lowered in 2 cases, and in 16 cases the presence of HCl was not stated. HCl and u-p. values were concordant in 43.3% of cases. (5) Among 8 cases after partial resection of the stomach in the course of ulcerative disease, the level of u-p. was normal in 2 cases, and lowered in 6 cases. In 3 cases lowered acidity was found, and in 5 cases histamine resistant anacidity was present. Concordance of HCl and u-p. values was present in 1 case only. (6) Out of 33 cases of ulcerative disease of the stomach, the level of u-p. was elevated in 12 cases, normal in 17 cases, and lowered in 4 cases. Elevated acidity was present in 12 cases, normal values of HCl also in 12 cases, lowered in 7 cases, and in 2 cases histamine resistant anacidity was found. HCl and u-p. values were concordant in 57.7% of cases. (7) Out of 62 cases with duodenal ulcer, level of u-p. was elevated in 31 cases, normal in 27 cases, lowered in 5 cases. HCl values were elevated in 21 cases, normal in 20 cases, lowered in 5 cases.

FLORKIEWICZ, Henryk; MAJEWSKI, Adam

Thrombosis of the splenic vein. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no. 34:1575-1578 24 Aug 59.

1. (Z Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A. M. w Lublinie, kierownik: prof. dr med. M. Kedra i z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. w Lublinie; kierownik: prof. dr med. T. Jacyna-Onyszkiewicz)
(PORTAL VEINS, dis.) (THROMBOPHLEBITIS, case reports)

FLORKIEWICZ, Henryk

A case of insulin suicide. Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.14:520-521
4 Ap '60.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Lublinie: kierownik:
prof.dr Mieczysław Kedra.

(INSULIN toxicol.)

(SUICIDE case, reports)

FLORKIEWICZ, Henryk

Effect of histamine on the uropepsin level. Polski tygod.lek. 15
no.45:1713-1715 7 N '60.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Lublinie; kierownik: prof.
dr med. Mieczysław Kedra.
(HISTAMINE pharmacol)
(UROPEPSIN urine)

FLORKIEWICZ, Henryk

On the so-called hepato-renal syndrome. Polski tygod. lek. 15 no.47:
1804-1808 21 N '60.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Lublinie; kierownik:
prof. dr med. Mieczysław Kedra.

(KIDNEY DISEASES) (LIVER DISEASES)

FLORKIEWICZ, Henryk

Malabsorption syndrome. Pol. tygod. lek. 17 no.9:321-325 26 F '62.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych AM w Lublinie; kierownik: prof. dr med. Mieczysław Kedra.

(SPRUE)

POLAND

FLORKIEWICZ, Henryk: First Clinic of Internal Diseases
(I Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych), AM (Akademia Medyczna --
Medical School) in Lublin, Director: Prof Dr Med Mieczysław
KEDRA.

"Subacute Pancreatitis in the Course of Ulcer Disease.
Report of 2 Cases"

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol XVIII, No 5, 28 Jan
1963, pp 183-184.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] Two cases of
subacute pancreatitis in the course of ulcer disease are
reported. The patients were a physician aged 32 and a far-
mer aged 53. Both patients suffered from ulcers and sudden
pains in the epigastrium appeared in its course. The classic
anti-ulcer treatment was of no effect. Pancreatitis was
diagnosed because of high blood and urine diastase activity,
pathologic hyperglycemic curve after oral administration

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413330006-1"

[POLAND

FLOPKIEWICZ, Henryk, Clinic of Internal Diseases (Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych), AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Lublin (Director: Dr. med. Mieczyslaw KEDRA)

"Malabsorption Syndrome After Gastric Resection. Report of Four (4) Cases."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 17, 22 Apr 63, pp 588-591.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] Author reports the case histories, diagnosis, and treatment of four persons who developed the malabsorption syndrome within 3--4 months following gastric resection, one of which proved fatal. He recommends periodic examination for patients undergoing resection so that any developed malabsorption can be controlled in time. There are 24 references, of which nine (9) are Polish, one (1) Russian, and 14 English.

[1/1

POLAND

FLORKIEWICZ, Henryk and SZURSKA, Grazyna; First Clinic of Internal Diseases (I Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych) (Director: Prof. Dr. med. M. KEDRA) and Department of Experimental Pharmacology (Zaklad Farmakologii Doswiadczalnej) (Director: Prof. Dr. med and Pharm. J. JESKE), both of the AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Lublin

"Role of the "Hylak forte" Preparation in Preventing Dysbacteriosis Following Oral Administration of Antibiotics."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 29, 15 Jul 63, pp 1066-1068

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] "Hylak forte" (L. Merckle GmbH, Blaubeuren), which is a yoghurt concentrate containing lactic acid, natural milk buffer salts, and condensed metabolites of Gram positive and negative bacteria of the intestinal flora, was found to prevent disorders of the intestinal bacterial flora, frequently accompanying the oral administration of antibiotics. No side effects were noted in 71 of the 73 patients studied, and the moniliasis developed in two was cleared up with administration of mycostatin. 13 refs: 1 Polish, 3 English, others in German.
1/1

POLAND

FLORKIEWICZ, Henryk, GOLACKA, Krystyna, and WOZNIAK, Franciszek; First Clinic of Internal Diseases (I Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych) (Director: Prof. Dr. Mieczysław KEDRA) and Department of Pathological Anatomy (Zakład Anatomii Patologicznej) (Director: Prof. Dr. Stanisław MAHRBURG), both of the AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Lublin

"Sprue nostras. Case Report."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 33, 12 Aug 63, pp 1226-1228

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Authors report a case of a male, 29-years of age, suffering from periodic diarrhea and progressive loss of weight for eight years. He died 18 days after admission to the hospital. The autopsy revealed atrophy of the mucosa of the small intestine, and diffuse peritonitis due to perforation of multiple ulcerations of the small intestine. The authors suggest that the ulceration was probably due to atrophic changes of the mucosa, which erupted on hormonal treatment. 13 refs: 2 Polish and 6 Western.

1/1

FLORKIEWICZ, Henryk

Peptic ulcer following glucocorticoid therapy of a hypophysectomized patient. Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.51:1934-1936 16 D'63.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych AM w Lublinie; kierownik: prof.dr.med. Mieczysław Kedra.